for the United States Navy." It gives the rates of pay and other information, and that the yearly additions to the navy will warrant officers necessary, these being powhich naval apprentices can im-

gins at 5:30 o'clock every morning (except Sunday) withereveille and ends with taps at 9 o'clock at night. They are instructed fa the elementary branches of learning and drilled in gymnastics, seamanship signaling, artillery and infantry tactics or land and spars, sails and gunnery at sea It is worth noticing that a graduate of the Newport Training School had charge of one of the forward guns of the Olympia during Dewey's battle in Manila bay.

Besides those things every boy is taught cookery, being required to serve in the kitchen for certain periods during his en-The menus prepared by these especially adapted to youths who are growing into manhood, and at the same time there is variety enough to suit almost any appetite. At the same time they are supplied with a proper quantity of toothsome dainties specially tempting to the youthful palate, cakes, ginger snaps, jelly or fruit being a part of the bill of fare at supper every day, while on Sunday ice cream is served for dessert at dinner and cakes at supper. On holidays there are special which means, of course, roast turkey and cranberry sauce at dinner with plum pudding and mince pie for dessert. Canned vegetables and canned meats are only used when, owing to the season or other causes, fresh vegetables and meats cannot be obtained. "The quantities of the above diet," says the regulations, "are unrestricted, each apprentice to have all he wishes to eat." Tobacco, however, is

The wardrobe furnished by Uncle Sam to each of his naval apprentices includes mat blankets, mattress covers, four uniform suits, underwear, a jersey, two pairs of shoes, three caps and two white hats, overcoat, rubber boots, rubber blanket, knife and lanyard, neckerchiefs, leggings, soap, scrubbing brush, blacking brush and blacking, scissors, whiskbroom thimble, buttons, needles, black and white thread and sewing silk.

The apprentices are divided into sections of eighteen lads each, which are in charge of two boy petty officers. The bugle squad consists of ten apprentices, chosen for their knowledge of music and probable aptitude for playing the bugle.

PUNISHMENT. The punishment provided for disobedience, obstreperous conduct and other of fenses varies in form and severity, but is a very necessary adjunct to the code of the training establishmenhts. A system of demerits is provided for tardiness, untidiness, whistling, inattention, talking or "skylarging" in ranks, michievous conduct, neglect of duty, profanity, lying, petty theft, obscene or disrespectful language, insubordination, assault, etc. The demerits run from two to ten, and then merge into more severe forms of punishment. Six demerits impose on the boy receiving them one hour of extra duty, which means hard work in the boatswain's gang or sentry or police duty. Apprentices guilty of stealing, disobedience of orders, gross insubordination or obscenity, desertion or attempting to desert, drunkenness or other serious offenses are confined with or with out irons, single or double, solitary confinement on bread and water, solitary confine ment or extra duties.

Particular attention is paid to the instruction of apprentices in gunnery and marksmanship with large and small arms The value of this instruction was illustrated during the famous battle of Manila bay and at the destruction of Cervera's Spanish fleet off Santiago. Some of the best shots were made during those mem orable encounters by gunners who served their apprenticeships at Uncle Sam's Naval Training School. The boys in the gunnery classes are instructed in the general description of ordnance, care in handling arms and ammunition, sighting, aiming, and the care and cleaning of guns. Advantage is taken of every opportunity for target practice with big guns, and breechloading small arms, revolvers and rifles.

at a boy cannot swim when he enlists he is soon taught that athletic art preservative. During warm weather, when the temperature of the water is above 70 degrees Fahrenheit, there are swimming and swimming lessons every morning at 6:50 o'clock. The swimming school is in charge of the boatswain's mate, who has the lifeboat properly manned and provided with life preservers to prevent accidents. All boys except those excused by the surgeon are required to swim daily at the above hour.

Every Friday the apprentices participate in the fire drill after the buglers have sounded the "fire alarm." The boys are provided with a post shoemaker, tailor and barber and are required to pay them small prescribed sums for the work they perform for them. They also have a library and are required to attend divine services, Catholior Protestant, every Sunday.

One of the ironclad regulations of the apprentice service is this: "Never question, but obey all orders promptly, whether coming from an officer, petty officer, a marine on duty or boy petty officer. After an order has been obeyed, if it is thought an injustice has been done, report the fact to the executive officer." When responding to an officer's command to perform some service boys are not permitted to reply, "All right, sir," or "Very well." They must reply in the prescribed sailorman form, which is almost as old as the sea itself, "Aye, aye, sir." There are numerous incentives to proficiency, good morals and behavior, including the Bailey medal, instituted by the late rear-admiral Theodore Bailey for proficiency, which is awarded annually on

The naval apprentice system of the United States is regarded by foreign officers who have examined it, as the best in the world. The graduated apprentice can go aboard a war vessel capable of any position on shipboard from ordinary seaman to warrant officer of the highest rank. They receive their instruction at the hands of competent and experienced officers and in years to come these same boys will be found manning the big guns and navigating the peerless battleships, monitors and cruisers of the American navy.

# SLAVES TO BRIC-A-BRAC.

### Edward Bok Says Women Have Shocking Bad Taste.

Ladies' Home Journal. There are no people on the face of the earth who litter up the rooms of their omes with so much useless and consently bad furnishing as do the Americans. The curse of the American home today is useless bric-a-brac. A room in which we feel that we can freely breathe is so rare that we are instinctively surprise when we see one. It is the exception rather than the rule that we fird a restful room. As a matter of fact, to this common error of overfurnishing so many of our homes are directly due many of the nervous breakdowns of our women. The average an woman is a perfect slave to the rubbish which she has in her rooms. This rubbish, of a costly nature where plenty exists and of a cheap and tawdry

en. A serious phase of this furnish mcracks ornament their rooms. They efuse to believe that useless ornamenta city is the only thing that ornanents. It does more; it dignifies. The st artistic rooms are made not by what in them, but by what has been left out of them. One can never quarrel with simlicity, and nothing goes to make for perect good taste so surely as a simple effect A tasteful effect is generally reached by what has been left undone. And that is the lesson most needed in America to-day; not what we can put into a room, but what we can leave out of it.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

P. C., Indianapolis: If you will send your name and address information you ask will be sent by mail.

At what time did the death of Sir Charles Russell occur?-Student. On Aug. 10, 1900.

2. What is "Gath's" true name?-A. G. April 20, 1820, eight miles from Cincinnati, O. 2. George Alfred Townsend. What is the address of Justin McCarthy,

Where and when was Alice Cary born?

and (2) where was he born?-C. A. M. Ashleydene, Roxburgh Road, Westgate,on-Sea, England. 2. At Cork, Ireland. How did the word "cracker" come to be

applied to Southern country folk?-G. A diet chiefly consisting of cracked corn is said to be responsible for the nickname. When was the first capture of Cartagena

-Both Sides. In 1544, eleven years after the city was Are children of foreign-born parents born

United States of Colombia, by the French?

in the United States entitled to citizenship without process of law when the parents have never renounced allegiance to their former governmnt?-B. E. Yes; birth in this country confers citizen-

ship without regard to the citizenship of

Where was the first "rummage sale" given, and who was the originator of the same?-Subscriber, Winchester. It is the understanding of the ladies who

have conducted such affairs in Indianapolis that the first sale of the kind was in New Orleans.

on it?-T. D. R. The current does not leave the wire, only an infinitesimal portion of it going through the bird. Should any part of the bird touch another wire, the current might be turned

through its body and kill it.

What is the capital stock of the Standard Oil Company? What amount of business do they do annually?-Subscriber, Conners-

In round numbers, \$100,000,000. We have no way of ascertaining amount of busiless done. A 30 per cent. dividend was de-

Please give the total vote in Cook county, ll., in presidential election 1896; also vote of Chicago as separate vote on President, same year-Old subscriber, Sullivan. The total vote of Cook county in 1896 was 379,608. The separate vote of Chicago is not given in any election table in the po-

Will you publish directions how to cook and serve a "Wiener schnitzel." This is a very popular short-order dish in Germany. S. J., Indianapolis.

litical year book.

Weiner schnitzel is breaded veal cutlet, and is usually served with tomato sauce and with chopped pickles, beets and sardels (a small fish) laid on top.

What is meant in iron working by puddling? 2. Which melts easier, cast or wrought iron? 3. Why is magnetic iron ore especially valuable?-T. M. W. The process of ridding melted pig iron of carbon and other impurities and turning it into wrought iron. 2. Cast, by some 700 degrees of Fahrenheit. 3. Because of the very large proportion of iron it contains.

Will you kindly give us the authorship of the following: "Count that day lost whose low descending Views from thy hand no worthy action

E. E. F., Indianapolis. According to Bartlett the authorship is inknown. The lines are found in Standifora's "Art of Reading," published in Bos-

Are newspapers in Pennsylvania allowed to publish a marriage license if the persons to whom the license is issued object to it? If you do not know where can I find out?-L. Z. J., Indianapolis.

You can probably get the information you want by writing to a Pennsylvania newspaper-Pittsburg Dispatch or Philadelphia Press, for instance-and inclosing

What is the British coastguard?-E. M. S A body of men stationed along the coasts of England and Ireland to prevent smuggling and to serve as a defensive force. Originally it was part of the customs service, but in 1856 it was transferred to the navy. Coast guardsmen are instructed in naval gunnery, signaling and gunboat exercise, are liable in time of war to be called on for naval duty, and number about 4,000.

Does a woman of foreign birth who is married to a citizen of the United States have to take out naturalization papers to vote at a general election in Idaho?-F.

No; a wife's citizenship is that of her husband, and an alien woman who marries a citizen thereby becomes a citizen; and when both husband and wife are aliens she becomes a citizen when he is natural-

+ + + What ten States have the largest savings bank deposits, the amount of deposits in each State, and the number of depositors? -W. S. Van S.

New York, deposits, \$609,303,718; depositors, 1,351,551; Massachusetts, \$472,505,565 and 1,098,193; California, \$124,125,297 and 176,426; Pennsylvania, \$118,713,684 and 371,617; Connecticut, \$117,860,031 and 265,902; Ohio, \$55,-455,159 and 157,377; Maine, \$44,766,938 and 120,-924; Michigan, \$39,814,430 and 112,133; New Jersey, \$36,257,978 and 125,247; New Hampshire, \$35,791,916 and 88,259.

Kindly state if the Original of the following verse should be "twenty" or "forty" years ago. I find them both used in print By whom were they written?-M.

I wandered to the village Tom, and sat beneath the tree, Upon the schoolhouse playing ground, that sheltered you and me: But none were there to greet me, Tom and few were left to know.

Who played with me upon the green, just - years ago. The correct title is "Just Twenty Years Ago," The name of the author of the words seems to be lost, as it does not appear on the sheet music. The music was written by R. B. Sanford in 1858.

What is used in gilding to make gold

Gold-size, a priming whose adherent quality is glue; or, chiefly for work that will have exposure to the weather, oilsize, which is a varnish of linseed oil and ochre. Gilding put on books is made to adhere by pressure and heat, or by the use of gelatine. The former method is for cloth covers, the latter for leather bind-

Please print text of Spanish treaty, when adopted and when ratified. State when the present war in the Philippines began-We cannot give space to the docume

at this time. You can see the text at any time on calling at the Journal office, or the public library. It was formally ratified by the United States Senate on Feb. 6, 1808; was signed by President McKinley on Feb. 10, and by the Queen Regent of Spain on March 17. Formal ratifications were exchanged in Washington on April 11. The trouble in the Philippines began shortly after the arrival of the first United States troops at Manila in July, 1898. Aguinaldo at once beginning to stir up rebellion.

Did our playing cards originate in China?

Many accounts have it so, their appearance in Europe being credited to the Saracens, who are said to have brought them from India, China and other Asiatic countries. But these claims are doubted, and it seems quite as likely that the cards originated in Europe in the fourteenth century. Before them cards bearing emblematic pictures were used in fortune telling, and early playing cards had, in place of the present suit, symbols, cups, money, clubs and swords in Spain and Italy, and hearts, bells, acorns and leaves in Germany. The fifty-two card pack, substantially like that of to-day, dates back to the fifteenth cen-

Do all kinds of birds build nests of some sort or other?--A. F. No; a few lay their eggs directly on the ground, more numerous are those that deposit their eggs on shelves of seaside cliffs, and still others take deserted nests of other birds, in some cases first driving away the rightful owners. The most curious exception of all is the bird that lays egga in the nests of another kind of bird, leaving the latter to hatch the eggs and attend to the young. Our cowbird, or cowbunting, is of this class, choosing such smaller birds as finches and warblers as foster parents for its offspring. The summer yellow bird is also thus tricked, but sometimes turns the tables by elevating his nest, building over the unwelcome egg,

Are fish that are artificially hatched fed before being liberated? If so, what is the food? 2. I have been told that fish eggs are shipped by hatchers before they are entirely hatched; if this is true, will you tell how and why it is done?-L. D. P.

and thus avoiding adopting a family.

The fry of marine fishes and of such fresh water sorts as shad and pike-perca Why does not the passage of the electric | are not fed, but are turned loose soon after hatching. Other fish, like trout or cated. tains them for a month or more. Larvae of insects and crustaceans and finely ground meat are fed. 2. Your information is correct. Some are shipped as soon as the eye spots appear; others before. They are put between layers of damp cotton or moss, and the temperature is kept low by ice, or sometimes they are put in trays lined with snow. This is much easier and cheaper than shipping fish.

### MEDICAL NOTES. (Prepared for the Sunday Journal by

an Old Practitioner.)

The exhibit of the Transsiberian Railroad at Paris is of medical interest as an object lesson both in hygiene and comfort. The walls of the cars are of smooth wood or tiles. The seats are covered with real or artificial leather. Appliances are provided for cooling and purifying the air. The water in the coolers has been boiled. Above all there are skilled sanitary officials on each train ready to give assistance to passengers in need of their service. The draperies are reduced to a minimum and every precaution is taken to insure cleanliness. All this in marked contrast to our own overdecorated and much upholstered cars, in which luxury seems to be confounded with with plush are not only uncomfortable but unhealthful, and this applies as well to the home as to public furniture, it being a generally accepted theory that stuffed seats cause piles and other diseases due to overheating of the parts. Draperies, as well as the plush of the seats, make the car stuffy and are actually nets for the enmeshing of disease germs, which may later be transmitted to other occupants of the car. Carpets are open to the same objection. The hygienic car is of the plainest description. with no superfluous trimmings to catch dust and germs, and with all surfaces of such material that they can be washed and rubbed clean. It would be for the interest of the railroad companies to use plainer cars, but the public demand is for extravagant display in public conveyances, and public opinion alone can bring about the use of hygienic cars, which, while they may sanitary sense.

Dr. Johnson, a medical missionary, tells some very curious things about the practice of medicine in China. The Chinese are very trying patients, as they can never be trusted to tell the truth about themselves. They will not follow directions and will eat all sorts of indigestible things, on the sly, such as green peanuts, pickled pig's stomach, decayed fish roe, raw turnips and Chinese pears, which are as hard as a rock. At first medical advice and service was given free, but the charity was abused and a fee table was given out, a quinine powder, for example, costing 5 cash, equivalent to about a quarter of a cent, while a minor surgical operation was scheduled at 2,000 cash. One of the hospitals at Che-Foo placed a box at the gate with a notice requesting contributions from patients ac cording to their means. A German visitor started the fund with \$25. After a month's service, during which 900 patients were treated, the box was opened and it was found empty, even the \$25 having disappeared. Large fees are charged and collected in private practice from the wealthy classes, but practice is subject to many inconveniences. Dr. Johnson, for example attented a wealthy woman and was obliged to feel her pulse by means of a silken cord | and golf. Every body writes a book. tied to her wrist and conducted out of the bedroom to the anteroom, where the doctor doctor received \$100.

diagnosis. For this farcical treatment the It is commonly admitted that a deficiency in proper diet is the cause of scurvy in children, and, according to Coolette, the is a normal constituent of milk in the form of a lime salt (calcium citrate). This salt is less soluble in boiling water than in cold, and as a consequence during the process of sterilizing milk a portion of this essential ingredient is eliminated. In pasteurized milk, however, the heat required is less, and children fed on pasteurized milk are less liable to scurvy. Other things being equal, fresh milk is the best for children, but if boiled milk must be used, lime juice should be given at the same time. The water required as a diluent should be added before the milk is boiled; the milk should be removed from the fire as soon as possible after bolling; it should be allowed to become cold, and be well stirred before it is poured from the vessel in which it is boiled.

Aside from the nauseating odor arising from the swill bucket there are real elements of danger in it which threaten the health of the individual and the commun ity. Swill is usually dumped in any outof-the-way place, in the back yard, during the summer, and is then comparatively harmless, owing to the oxidization of the organic matter by the air, but in the winter it is often stored for a week or two in a corner of the cellar, where it ferment

naces disseminate the germs bred in this festering mass, and no doubt cause disease in the members of the household. The most satisfactory method of disposing of all such waste is to burn it at once. True this may cause a disagreeable smell for a moment, but fire effectually kills all elements of possible disease, and the smell, while it may be nauseous, is innocuous Collect all the waste in a wire basket, al lowing the fluid to drain off into the waste pipe. Add this waste, little by little, to the fire, and open all the drafts for a moment while it is burning. When the first portion has been disposed of add another, but do not put enough into the fire at any time to deaden it. In this way all bad odors will be carried off up th chimney and the fire will be clear.

A state of affairs has been shown up by the mining strike which seems to be little short of robbery. It is that of the company doctor. According to the Philadelphia Medical Journal every miner is charged seventy-five cents a month, while the single man escapes with fifty cents. Taking the Markle operation as a basis, and averaging 2,400 employes at fifty cents, a company would get \$1,200 monthly. At Jeddo there are three physicians. The chief of this staff receives about \$200 per month, while the assistants receive \$50 per month. This would leave \$900 reverting to the company as clear profit on the medical service alone. One of the demands of the miners is that each man be free to choose his own physician for himself and his family. Several of the companies deny that they employ contract doctors and state that their employes are free to select their own physicians, and make no charge for medical service, but they do not deny that some of the smaller operators do charge for service and employ company

Even health officers are not always wi in their rulings or actions. A few month ago a doctor from India arrived in Australia with some bubonic germs cultivated in gelatine. The health officers believed that these germs constituted a grave pubof any way of gaining possession of them The Customs Department, however, came to their aid and declared that as gelatine was liable to duty the said gelatine had been smuggled and was therefore confis-It was then burned, and all Melsalmon are fed, though the yolk sac sus- bourne breathed freely again. The doctor who owned the gelatine declared that later the authorities would regret their action, and sure enough they did, for when th plague itself arrived they needed serun for inoculation, but were obliged to wai until the needed supply could be obtained.

> Dr. Hunter, of Toronto, in a plea for broader and freer application of sanitary science in the building of our homes schools, churches, theaters, etc., believes that no dwelling house should be constructed except under the supervision of an architect and a physician versed in sanitary science. It would hardly be worth while for an architect to spend several years in the study of medicine, but there is no reason why some of the many physicians disappointed in medicine as a moneymaking profession should not take up sanitary architecture and become celebrated if not wealthy.

To remove blood from the hands they should first be washed in pure water, which dissolves the blood more rapidly than soap and water. Whenever the hands are smeared with blood in the dressing and cleaning of poultry and meat it should be speedily removed, as it may be ab sorbed and cause sores and blood poisoning. comfort. As a fact, stuffed seats covered | This is more essential in handling meat which has been kept some time, as then the element of danger is greater, owing to putrefactive processes.

through the nose in children should b remedied as soon as possible, as it leads permanent and serious ear, throat and lung troubles in after life.

## Prescriptions.

The following is recommended for the treatment of comedones or black heads Sulphuric ether, 1 ounce; carbonate of ammonia, 1 drachm; boric acid, 20 grains; water sufficient to make two ounces. This is to be applied locally over the comedones or the pimples caused by them.

An excellent dressing for the protection and cure of varicose veins, ulcers, etc., is be comfortable, shall also be clean in a composed of glycerine, oxide of zinc and gelatine, of each one part, water three parts. The gelatine is soaked in the water until soft and then melted by heat. The glycerine is then added and the oxide of with a brush, several coats being applied one over the other. L. N., M. D.

## BACILLUS OF PRINTERS' INK.

Everybody Writes a Book and No End Is in Sight.

Maurice Thompson, in Saturday Evening

Said Sir Philip Sidney: "Overmastered by some thoughts, I yielded an inky tribute unto them." The dash of black crinkles trailed across a white page has had an irresistible fascination ever since the Cadmean invention reached a fluid state. From Sidney's days to ours the passion for the "inky tribute" has grown almost immeasurably. Indeed, writing seems to have got beyond the bounds of practical control, so that it threatens to pass into the automatic stage. Once upon a day authorship was a of by those who are young enough not to distinction, even in some measure a conse- have been injured, and by others whose cration; now it is one of the human passions to be listed with anger, hatred, revenge, love, reverence, ambition, despair The most remarkable part of this literary

madness is the high quality of its results. Never before in the world's history has was obliged to remain while making his there been such a flood of good books as we are now having poured upon us. Probably we do not realize the splendor to which we have gradually become accustomed. Of course, each one of us feels perectly sure-footed on a lone, high peak of Parnassus: but this self-satisfaction does not aid in the matter of taking a comprehenlacking element is citric acid. Citric acid sive and sympathetic estimate of contemporary literature. A hundred years hence there may be due appreciation at least of our enthusiasm and our universal literary tribute to every thought shall increase until the love of letters shall be smothered under its own harvest heaps, the very immensity of the riches cloying ambition and crushing the power of appreciation. It is not mere art activity at which one's eyes turn with a blurred vision as the pens increase and the ink spreads farther and wider. Every nook and corner of life demands expression, every business, calling. taste, every variation of experience, every aspiration, practical or impractical, clamors, so to say, for a place in literature. Indeed, we no longer expect a few masters of form and style to lord it as of old in the pages of our journals and magazines. The leading article may be by a prize-fighter, a horse-tamer or a baseball player, while following it comes a parade of essays by statesmen, soldiers and goldminers. Poems appear here and there, squeezed flat and thin between the heavy literature of science and war. The presses run night and day to keep up the indiscriminate deluge of "literature," while the name is fast dissociating itself from the select and special art which once gladdened the world with a rare bouquet of genius. Ours is a wonderful age; its literature is of colossal propor-tions; some of it marvelously imbued with human energy: but when again shall the his age as was the poetry of Keats to the

renders who haunted the bookstalls seve

and putrefies to perfection. Hot-air fur- FOR FEMININE READERS

NPLEASANT LITTLE HABITS AND MANNERISMS OFTEN NOTICED.

emarkable Woman's Club in an Ohi City-Dread of Middle Age-Foolish Women Who Try to Write.

"She sits down like a baked apple," said a candid friend, dismissing the claims of the person under discussion to be a beauty. "A pretty face is not everything. She doesn't know how to move.' In our minds, says a writer in the Chi-

cago Evening Post, we all beheld that handsome woman as she sat, all in a heap, careless, squashy, with her garments crumpled any way about her-a helpless, spineless sort of person. And that, in our critical friend's eyes, destroyed the effect of her lovely countenance.

"It is astonishing," went on our critic, 'how careless American women are about these personal details. You all know the bright, animated little woman who faises her eyebrows and furrows her forehead as she talks. The wrinkles have become permanent years before they should. A French mother would have broken her daughter of that facial trick if she had to take a

"You all know the woman whose laugh displays not only every tooth she has in her head, but the whole upper row of gums as well. French caricatures, by the way, represent all English women as given to this habit. This, as Mark Twain said about the report of his death, is 'gross exaggeration.' Yet we have to admit that the defect is peculiar to our British cousins and ourselves. A French or Italian woman, unless of the lowest class, would correct it. She would learn to let a row of pearls gleam between prettily parted lie danger, but could not at first think lips, and her smile would be a radiance instead of a disfigurement. No one wants to see the setting of the pearls. Gums are not necessarily for publication. It is like swered the invitation in person, and each having underclothing stick out in a gap between waist and skirt.

> lish mother considers it a crime to let her girls grow up round-shouldered. She makes them drill with a rod passed through both elbows, lie flat for so many hours on an inclined plane, walk about balancing books on their heads-anything to avert so dire a calamity. Consequently well-bred English girls grow up with backs as straight and shoulders as broad and flat as Uncle Sam's

> "You all know the woman who shows her feet too much. And it is never a woman who could wear Cinderella's slipper. No; the larger a woman's feet are the more she seems inclined to stick them out from under her skirt. If in addition her shoes are badly fitting or unblacked you may stake your little all that she will lose no chance of displaying them. It isn't exactly disolay, either. As George Eliot says, 'What in beauty looks like display, in ugliness is

unconscious exposure.' "You all know the woman who cannot enter a room simply and easily. She drifts in, veering aimlessly from side to side like a bad steered ship. If she stands to talk a few minutes she hitches about, leans against the wall, rests first on one foot and then on the other and eventually moves off again in the same halting, uncertain course. What she should have had as a girl was more dancing school and athletics and not so much science. I hate a person

body. We all looked at each other a little consclously as our critical friend moved off. "Am I round-shouldered?" "Have I a gummy smile?"

"Do I, oh, do I! sit down like a baked

#### There Is Art in Dress. Philadelphia Press.

There is need of mention that only those with a pointed, oval face-that is, where Any obstruction of natural breathing the chin is pointed-can, with becomingness, wear the neck of a gown cut out in a round manner. Round faces look their best in V-shaped openings to bodies. assists in suggesting the oval which lacking, but a purely oval face will harmonize with almost any style of bodice

The idea of proportion is so often violated that the task of inducing a remedy

Women with slender, narrow shoulders are constantly wearing revers and shoulder-collars entirely too large for them, with the idea that they are broadened out becomingly.

Big hats sin wofully in this respect, the misguided woman looking all head. Too ong train worn by a short woman is a perfect deformity, as in a skirt too elaborately trimmed Neckbands often distress the eye by being worn too high, giving an effect of

plain, and fitted to a very small neck will see nearly every woman whom you zinc stirred in. It is to be applied warm | thereby destroy the proportion which should exist of properly supporting the head upon the shoulders. A very stout neck needs to be dressed with a neckband as plain and flat as possible, without any trimming which is liable to project beyond of "itis." Women cannot be the surface and thus add to the circumference. On the other hand, thin necks need to be enlarged by ruchings, gatherings of laces, and any soft, fluffy treatment. Necks which are in perfect proportion need to have their size maintained in exactness, and are never more beautiful than when bare of all covering.

It is a pity that fashion has obliged women for years to dress their necks with such high and unyielding bandages as we have worn, stiffened with canvas and cloth, thick velvets, etc. That the neck loses much of its beauty by this compression, this lack of air and light, and that both skin and muscle lose a certain vitality is

When women reach a certain age, after years of this style of dressing, their necksalways a revealing part of woman's decline when youth has flown-shows these harmful results deplorably. That the neck is bared indoors by modish decree is a blessing which should be taken advantage necks are still presentable, but will gain by recuperation.

## Fashionable Trimmings.

New York Sun.

There may be no accounting for the gold epidemic which has appeared, but it has taken possession of everything in the line of dress to the extent of having no rival in any other one kind of trimming. Dainty gold buttons were the forerunners of this craze and while they have increased in size and splendor, they are still doing duty to fasten all sorts of little tabs, and straps of velvet, and are sewn on in groups to decordevotion; unless the desire for making inky ate bands, accompanied by rows of narrow

A pretty decoration for collars is a narrow band of bias velvet or velvet ribbon, a third of an inch wide with tiny little gold beads sewn on each edge a little distance apart. They are also used on wider bands of silk, much like French knots, for waist trimmings. Guipure insertions with straight edges are brought up to date by threading one, two or three rows of fine gold cord through the meshes on each edge. Two rows of fine black silk cord, with a gold cord between, make a very effective decoration, quite changing the appearance of the lace. Another mode of decorating lace. especially in the cream and ecru tints, is an overwrought embroidery of gold thread which is said not to tarnish. Gold and jet sequins on gold net form one of the very elaborate trimmings, and then there is the silver gauze, and gold cloth used in various ways for vests and yokes under lace, and sewn around cloth skirts in a band above

band of fur. Golden tissue is the foundation for many a lace evening costume, veiled with chiffon. Simpler gowns of white chiffon are pretty with the gold tissue underneath, a gold on belt, and bows of black velvet on

and toque must match ce of steel in this crase for me and very exclusively used on the most fash-

after the manner of gold; steel with black nd white braid is esp steel ornaments on our hats are the thing uniess we prefer to walk with the masses in the gold-decorated procession.

A Last Resource.

Margaret Sangster, in Collier's Weekly.

When a woman is suddenly thrown upon her own resources, when she loses her husband or her fortune, her first thought Is authorship. Quite oblivious of the fact that writing is a trade like any other, and, moreover, a trade which is unusually crowded, where the laborers are many and the rewards are few, she sits down, hopefully forth. To her it is as dear as her own child, and if it returns to her "declined with thanks," she is grievously wounded, and fails to understand her dis-The ways of editors appear to her inscrutable. She confidently asserts her belief in their partiality, and declares that only authors with names and assured reputations have the ghost of a chance to ceed. Yet this is only a half-truth, it It be true at all. Editors and publishers are lifted to the seventh heaven when a new star brightens their firmament. The unknown writer who comes with strong, fresh and original work is hailed with joy He or she is a find worth celebrating with acclamations. The trouble is that people of genius are ever existent at the same period, while in the general diffusion of educational and intelligence hosts of people express themselves agreeably and write of commonplace things in a sensible fashion, while the majority either stop at mediocrity, or are sadly deficient in technique. No woman would attempt to make a gown without serving an apprenticeship, or to paint a picture without first sitting at the feet of a master. Why should she, who is in want, hurl herself into a whirlpool of struggling writers, when for writng she has made no adequate preparation? And why should she blame the longsuffering editor when, as a critic from the outside, she knows nothing of the difficulties which beset his path?

### A Successful Club.

Home Companion.

One of the most inspiring illustrations of what the wage-earning woman whose "I will" is in good working order may accomplish comes from the Young Women's League of Dayton, O. Five years ago as to a "literary lunchroom." Fifty anpromised to secure one other \$2 member within the week. At the appointed time "There is no excuse for the stooping, one hundred and ten were reported, and so the organization was perfected.

Then followed a marvelous growth. was intended to use the \$200 to furnish a ization there were 400 members, so an entire house was rented at \$600 a year. At the end of three years the league purchased a fifteen-room house in a prominent part of Dayton for \$23,500. The first cash payment was \$6,500, part of which earned by a big bazaar. Other payments have been regularly made, and the membership has grown steadily, so to-day the club numbers 700 bread winners. Most of these members belong to the various study classes and enjoy the companionable priv ileges of the lunchroom each day.

Somewhat of its strength may be under stood from the statement that it opened branches in different parts of the city, where sewing schools and social clubs for young girls are successfully conducted. All of which is a very fine record for the ten original promoters who had as capital only a few postal cards.

## The Terrible Age of Women.

These lines, uttered by Mrs. Langtry in

"Oh, but it is not old age I mind; it is

the role of the matured heroine of The who does not know how to manage her Degenerates; are something more than above all others that a woman needs to dread-not because here she stands lonely on a neutral ground of life, void of the admiration a woman's youth excites and as yet uncheered by the veneration old age in puffs, cap, and kerchief may command It is because the middle-aged woman is in great danger of falling into the commonness of life-of filling her waking hours and her dreams with nothing better than the whole world does, and ceasing to care about it. Says Dr. Mahan, a celebrated mystic of the Church of England, whose keen insight has an enlivening gift of expression, "What I dread most for myself and for others is the gradual, almost unconscious, descent into an air of worldliness, which quenches the ideal, without making one, however, less useful, less moral, or less respectable in every way." To hold to your ideals at thirty-five as resolutely as you hold to your marriage vows-that is the one bit of heroism in a woman's life most worthy of admiration

#### and achievement. Woman's Wasted Strength.

It has been vaguely asserted that health

Home Companion.

is already fashionable-and it probably is in some isolated circles-but it is certainly not throughout the great mass of well-todo women, in spite of the increase in golfplaying, tennis, boating and "physical culture" among women. Look around you in a single walk down any fashionable avenue strangulation; others, by being stiff and in any large city on a pleasant day. You meet with a more wasplike waist than ever before, and with clothes more hampering, more voluminous, heavier. Among your own acquaintances count up the cases of nervous exhaustion and various kinds when the paltry \$10 worth of strength which she has to spend every day (and she may be sure that it is a fixed amount, and better represented by 10 cents than dollars) has to be frittered away in resisting the pressure of several pounds to the square inch, of her corset around her body, and in carrying skirts which weigh from two to ten pounds more than they ought to. The handicap is too great for any woman to bear without paying the

## Odds and Ends.

Shaded suede belts studded with steel. old or enamel and fastened with handsom

buckles to match are very much worn. A little lemon fuice added to the water i which rice is boiled will keep the grains separate. A cut lemon, too, may be used instead of vinegar to make tough meat tender. Rub thoroughly and let stand three or four minutes before cooking.

One way in which tea stains may be re moved from a table cloth is by dipping the stained part in sugar and water. The solution should be strong, and the cloth should soak for a few moments. Then rinse it in clear, soft water and the stain will have Transparent stocks are made of guipure

ace striped around in various ways with parrow bands of velvet ribbon either colred or black, dotted along the edges with gold beads. The ribbon forms a bow and ends in front, and is decorated with beads in the same manner. Long coats of black satin with fine stitched down tucks from the empire yoke

to a little way above the hem are one va-

riety of winter wrap which is to be very

much worn. They are made effective with yokes of jet and silk applique and lined with white brocaded silk. The latest sleeve model is quite close and plain for the entire length except at the lbow, where there is a full puff. Whether this will find favor or not is not a settled juestion, but just at present the bell shap with the lingerie or silk undersleeve prevails. Fancy coats have the bell sleeves little more flaring than those used in gowns

and the undersleeve is very often of velvet with a gold decorated waist band. The variety of neckwear has increased astonishingly with the impetus which gold has given to this special branch of fashion. Gold braid and black velvet form sor the most serviceable stocks, the velvet bias and finished around the edge with a fine gold braid forming the cravat with a knot in front. Inch-wide gold braid is carrie around above this, and then there are folds

of velvet with more fine braid. Very frivolous and perishable neck ruf-les or boas are made of chiffon edged with and of white taffeta silk in a series of points edged with tiny black and hite silk fringe. Later and more suitable or winter are the collarettes of stitched airror velvet bordered with fur and finthe with long stole ends well decorated the chiffon, frills and tails. If you would quite up to date your collarette, muf

wels of any kind have been washed they at hould never be wiped dry, but should be as the rivers.

se jewelry boxes are new provided with a compartment filled with the sawdust. In cleaning the jewels, the correct process is to wash them carefully with a brush and Castlie soap suds. The brush comes with the box. Rinse them in clear, cold water, then shake them about in the sawdust to

### A YANKEE MONTE CRISTO.

Marvelous Career of Henry Meiggs in Chile and Peru.

Douglas White, in Ainslee's Magazine No tale of the fortunes which have been uilt up by North Americans in the republics of Latin America would be complete without reference to the career of Henry Meiggs. His operations in Chile and Peru form the most spectacular story of finance which South America has ever furnished and beyond a doubt, had he been granted but a few more years of life, he would have died one of the richest, if not the richest, men in the world. To him the amount of money involved in a transaction cut no figure, and he dealt in millions with

less worry than ordinary operators handle Henry Meiggs learned the finance in a school where large figures were common. As a young man he passed through the years when California was the world's Eldorado and gold was more plentiful in some sections than was the water of the golden wave, and his fortune was time of reaction caught him loaded with properties upon which he could not quick. ly realize ready coin, and, with many others, he sank before the flood, not only losing his property, but buried under an avalanche of debt.

"In October, 1854, Melggs left San Francisco not only a ruined man, but a fugitiva

"For several years his whereabouts were

unknown, and then word came up from the South Pacific of the gigantic operations then being engineered by a daring speculator named Meiggs. showed this to be none other than Henry Meiggs, the man who had fled from debt in California. Then Meiggs's creditors began to hear from him, and one by one the California debts were wiped out. Even a washerwoman to whom he owed a few dollars was sought out by his agents, who were instructed not only to pay the longstanding laundry bill, but to add enough gold to place the poor woman forever be ond want. One lot of debts Meiggs de. clined to pay until, by a readjustment, the full amount of the claims might be passed to the original creditors. claims which had been purchased for song by speculators when the first rumor Meiggs's South American success reached the California coast. To the clamorous brokers he turned a deaf ear, but declared himself ready at any time to meet the full obligations, with interest, if he could pay the sum claimed into the hands brokers held out, but as Meiggs was safe yield, and the money for thousands of Meiggs's debts was thus forced by him into the possession of its rightful owners. "Meanwhile the South American fortune

first railway, between the port of Valnaraiso and Santiago de Chile "Next came the construction of Peru's original railway line between Mollendo and Arequipa, which doubled Meiggs's fortune. Every contract was made directly with the government of the republic wherein the road was to be built. each more gigantic than the other, was successfully carried out. Meiggs at one time offered to build a breakwater at the mouth of Valparaiso's harbor if the Chilean government would give him a ninety-nine year lease of its sheltered side. Forty millions would this venture have cost, but the principal harbor of Chile would have been rendered safe for all time. The Chileans feared Meiggs's rapid strides to wealth, and demanded a large price for the rental of the sheltered side of the breakwater, even should the work be done

had grown. Meiggs cleared a full million

from a contract for the building of Chile's

the project failed, and to-day the windswept bay is without protection. "In 1870 the financial world was amazed by the magnitude of a contract entered into between Meiggs and the Peruvian government. This called for the construction of a complete Peruvian railway system, even to a line crossing the summit of the Andes. Meiggs was to deliver the lines ready for operation and receive the sum of one hundred and twenty-five millions in gold, payable in installments, as the work pro-

without cost to the republic. Consequently

"At first the money came promptly, then Peru was forced to borrow to meet the Meiggs contract, and finally, when Eurobean loans could not be effected. Meiggs accepted the obligations of the Peruvian government until he practically owned the epublic. Even the assassination of his friend, Colonel Balta, then President of Peru, failed to interfere with the railway

"Finally Peru could do no more, and Meiggs' own fortune was tied up in the building of the railways. So for lack of money the work was stopped. Negotiations for a further loan from Europe, with Meiggs' assistance, were almost consummated when in 1877 death cut off the most remarkable career of any Yankee in South America. With his death the loan negotiations failed, and then followed Peru's unfortunate war with Chile. Until 1884 the Meiggs railway operations slumbered. In that year when peace came to the two republics the firm of W. R. Grace & Co. ook up the Meiggs contract, and the work

"In spite of his success, Meiggs never revisited the State of California. His trials there seemed to have created in him an aversion for the place. Even a resolution assed by the California Legislature asking him to return, failed to influence him to visit the State. "One of the peculiarities which charac-

erized this brilliant operator was that he always worked alone. There never was a partner in his dealings, and he never sought advice. He looked into the future once his course was shaped he never changed it. "His personality was most attractive, his manner never changing no matter what the provocation. His lightest speech in-

spired the confidence, and to this fact is

achieved in the manipulation of his gi-

gantic speculation. Neither of the Ameri-

can continents will ever show another

career exactly paralleling that of this dar-

lue in a great measure the success

#### ing operator.' Mary Wilkins's Marriage.

Roswell Field, in Chicago Post. Miss Mary Wilkins merely carries out & correct literary principle in delaying her

marriage to Dr. Freeman until she has finished the book on which she is engaged Business before pleasure. The dally papers have kindly given us a picture of Dr. Freeman and the Metuchen home to which he will bear his bride. We regret to say that we do not wholly admire the home as presented: it bears too much the aspect of a Cape Cod bathhouse at low tide. However, the artist may have falled in the delineation. It has pleased us to learn that the loctor has so prespered in his lumber business and his real estate investments that e has been enabled to give up the practice of medicine, and therefore has no set-tled daily grind. This would be unfortunate as indicating that he would spend too much of his time about the house, and nothing is so distressing and exasperating to a loving wife with literary tendencies as a man who is constantly loading about nome. But it further happens that the doctor is "an enthusiastic golfer." so we may reasonably infer that if he reports reguarly for meals he will consider that he is loing his whole duty as a husband. Altogether we are inclined to look on the prospects of the Freemans as particularly rosy. and we dare to say that Metuchen will be ienceforth to New York what Camden was in the days of Whitman to Philadelphia and what Hoopeston has been until very recently to Chicago.

#### Cdors of Autumn. C. C. Abbott, in Lippincott.

I recently chose a favorable day and went odor-hunting, says the naturalist. It was no childish whim nor almless undertaking. What in the minds of many is the freak of a fool may have weightier purpose than the crowd wots of. I have always known sweet birch and sassafras, pice-wood and pennyroyal, but these are out four of a full four hundred. Delightful as are the odors of oak and hickory, they must yield to the walnut, and all give place, perhaps, to the white crowns of balm or lingy clusters of aromatic varrow. The ong, narrow knolls that divide the wide marsh meadows, and that only the greater loods shut out from view, appeal at presnt to neither eye nor ear, but stoop low and sniff the damp air that rests upon the lead grass, and these same knolls will prove something very different from what you supposed. So doing, you discover the Spice islands. All your life you thought them in the far-off Indian ocean; but here they are, too, in the valley of the Delaware, as they are, also, in the valleys of all our